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It was indeed a happy hap
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"Happy Hit"

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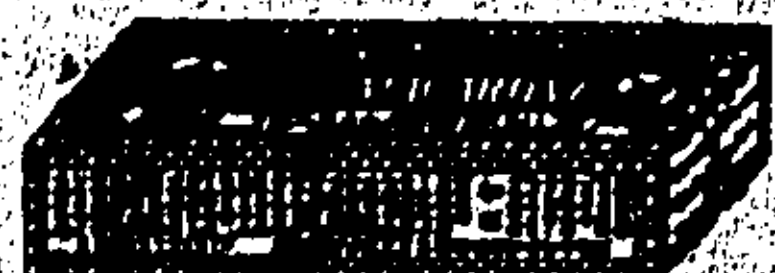
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AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

SIR C. MONRO'S DESPATCH.

A supplement to the London Gazette contains a despatch from General Sir Charles Monro, Commander-in-Chief in India, describing the recent operations against Afghanistan and the tribes in league with the Amir. It was an arduous and difficult campaign, conducted on an unprecedentedly wide front, and it was imposed on the Indian Government at a time when its resources in men and material were strained by the demands of the world war and were being further reduced by demobilisation. Coming, too, at the hottest season of the year, it necessarily involved severe hardships for the troops engaged, and no less for the various administrative services. But they cheerfully accepted the burden, and the Commander-in-Chief pays warm tribute to the fine spirit displayed by all ranks, as well as to the zeal and efficiency with which they carried out their allotted tasks.

In a brief general survey of the operations General Monro states:—During the course of the war our troops were engaged on a front extending along the whole length of the Afghan frontier from Chitral on the north-east to Sost on the south-west, a total distance of about 1,000 miles; indeed, the fighting front may be said to have extended still farther, for our line of communication defence troops on the 300 miles of road between Rohat and Ruit Khaf were kept constantly on their guard against raids from across the border, and were at one time directly threatened by a small Afghan force which was detached from Herat towards the Persian frontier. Never before have simultaneous operations been undertaken on the frontier of India which have covered so wide an extent of front.

There are other important points of difference between this and previous campaigns on the Indian frontier. In the first and second Afghan wars and in the Tirah campaign the initiative lay with the Government of India. On the present occasion Afghanistan was the aggressor; certain districts of internal India were still under martial law, the time chosen was the hottest season of the year, and the invasion contemplated a rising in Peshawar. In 1878 and 1897 eight weeks elapsed between the issue of orders to concentrate and the advance of our forces up the Khyber and into Tirah respectively.

In 1919 two weeks only elapsed between the receipt of information of the impending Afghan attack and the dispersal of the main Afghan army on the Jalalabad plain, and within four weeks Amir Abdur Rahman had signed for an armistice. The promptitude of the advance through the Khyber and the consequent menace to Jalalabad prevented an Afghan-Tirah combination against us, and saved India the long and costly war which would have resulted from the loss of the Khyber.

A GRAVE DANGER.

Two other features of the campaign may be mentioned as exercising an appreciable influence on the course of the operations. The first is the failure of the system of tribal militias. With certain notable exceptions the outbreak of war was followed almost immediately by wholesale desertions from militia units, necessitating the complete abandonment of one and the reduction of others to a small fraction of their proper establishment. The defection of these units at a time when the field army was concentrating in rear of them constituted a grave danger, the time chosen was the hottest season of the year, and the invasion contemplated a rising in Peshawar. In 1878 and 1897 eight weeks elapsed between the issue of orders to concentrate and the advance of our forces up the Khyber and into Tirah respectively.

The other feature to which I refer is the great disadvantage from which the troops suffered as the result of the political situation. From the granting of the armistice at the beginning of June to the signing of peace on August 8th, the Amir failed to exercise complete control over his own tribesmen and the agents whom he had deputed to raise the tribes within the British border. Consequently throughout this period the whole length of the frontier was threatened and constant raiding occurred.

I need refer but briefly to the sequence of events which precipitated the outbreak of war. On May 4th, large numbers of copies of a "farman," signed by the Amir and concluding with an unmistakable exhortation to Jihad, were distributed in Peshawar city through the agency of the Afghan post-office there; and on the same day the Afghan postmaster arrived from Jalalabad with a load of leaflets printed at Kabul, announcing that the Germans had resumed war and that India and Egypt had risen. On May 10th, the Field Army received orders for mobilisation.

The operations which followed fall naturally under three heads, namely, those of the North-West frontier Force, the Waziristan Force, and the Baluchistan Force respectively. The chief features of the operations, viewed as a whole, can be summarised as follows. Our main effort was directed to the Khyber front, with Dacca as the first objective. After defeating the Afghan covering troops in the vicinity of Landi Khana, our troops occupied Dacca on May 12th, that is within eight days of mobilisation being ordered; and following a successful action on May 17th, the Afghan main army dispersed and, for the time being, practically ceased to exist as an organised force.

All arrangements for the advance had been completed and the troops were ready to move when the Amir's request for negotiations rendered any further forward movement politically inexpedient. On the Waziristan front we were prepared to evacuate certain positions with the object of reducing detachments, avoiding embarrassing commitments, and concentrating as large a force as possible at the decisive point. The evacuation became necessary, and was carried out under arrangements concerted between General Sir A. A. Barratt and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. On the Baluchistan front the only operation of importance was the attack and capture of Fort Spin Baldak. The close proximity of this fort to the Baluchistan border was a threat to our position at Chaman, and it served as a screen behind which the enemy could concentrate preparatory to an attack on Chaman itself, or against the flank of our position at Bogra. It was accordingly captured by our troops on May 27th.

General Monro records a striking example of heroism and fortitude on the part of the troops, the devotion of the British officer, and the

BOLSHEVIK PLOT.

"ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS" DOCTRINE.

The Sims correspondent of The Englishman writes:—

Admission from Azerbaijan has recently visited Russian Turkistan ostensibly to get into touch with the Bolsheviks in this region; also it is believed with the deeper motive of sounding pan-Turkian feeling among the Muhammadan states of Trans-Caspia with those of autonomy of the newly reorganised republic of Azerbaijan is naturally much in sympathy. An industrial Muhammadan who was attached to this mission has thrown some interesting light on the obscure tangle of Bolshevik diplomacy in Central Asia. He says:—One of the greatest difficulties with which the Bolsheviks are confronted is how to reconcile their definite intention to retain the various Muhammadan states under their rule—a determination as firmly fixed in the Soviet mind as ever it was under the Tsarist regime with their protestations of "Asia for the Asiatics" and the elimination of European control in Asiatic affairs. They are confronted with this dilemma, in their dealings with the Turcomans and Bokharans and it will require all the astuteness of the Bolsheviks to explain away their present treatment of these Muhammadan races and their definite refusal to accede to the desire for an autonomous republic in Turkistan. They are placed in an awkward position in which Bolshevik diplomats like Suritz and Elay find themselves with their treatment of the Turcomans fresh in their memories, when attempting to convince the Afghans of the disinterestedness of their motives and their sympathy for the support of Muhammadan aspirations in the East.

But truth will out. The subtleties demanded of this pose appear to have been too much for the Bolshevik officials of Ashkhabad. At a meeting of the Turkoman headmen recently held at Ashkhabad the discussion down from the realms of fancy to hard facts and the Bolsheviks to show their hand. The Turkoman men were asked whether in the event of hostilities between Afghans and Bolsheviks they would support the latter. The Turkomans wisely replied that all they wanted was to be left alone; they had no desire for Afghan rule, but also they had no wish to fight the Afghans.

To the outside observer it looks as though the Bolsheviks were getting thoroughly entangled in the mesh of their own intrigues. It is only to be hoped that they will not at the same time involve the Mahomedan states which have the misfortune to find themselves their subjects or their neighbours.

AIR MAIL IGNORED.

MANCHESTER BUSINESS MEN'S OVERSIGHT.

Manchester merchants trading with the Near and Far East are shown by the Post Office to be wanting in appreciation of the great advantages of the London to Paris air mail service. The merchants have been agitating for the restoration of a late-fee postage on Thursdays to catch the Indian mail. They want to be able to post at the station up to 4.30 in the afternoon. Without making a final reply to this representation, the Post Office points out that the London-Paris air service permits of letter for India being posted up to 10 at night. The same facilities allow of equally late posting of correspondence to all countries served by the Indian mail, namely, Egypt, Aden, East Africa, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and in certain weeks, Australia, but since the London-Paris air mail service was established only about 20 Manchester letters have been sent by that route.

The overlooking of the advantages of the air mail is attributed by the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to a general ignorance of its existence, and he is taking steps to inform merchants that there are at their disposal even better postal facilities than those they have been seeking. The convenience of the air mail for urgent communication with Paris itself is also being pointed out by the Post Office. Letters leaving Manchester by air are normally delivered in Paris before the close of business on the following day. Letters going by the ordinary service are not delivered till the second morning.

part of British officers in connection with the evacuation of militia posts in Waziristan. He writes:—

The withdrawal of these garrisons was an operation of extreme difficulty and danger. The loyal elements of the militia, led by a small but gallant band of British officers who carried their lives in their hands, and paid dearly for their devotion, made their way by forced marches, Murtaza and into Zhoob. The route was infested by tribesmen who clung to the rear of the party and made it impossible to give the men a rest on the way. Desertions to the enemy were numerous. It was not till the arrival of the party at Moghalkot, forty miles from Wana, that it was possible to call a halt; and by this time the men were utterly exhausted by heat, thirst, and their continued exertions. Up to this point casualties had been comparatively few, but when issuing from Moghalkot in an attempt to reach Mir Ali Rbel, the party was heavily attacked and lost four British officers killed and two wounded out of a total of eight. Marching continuously for a further twenty-four hours, the survivors reached Fort Sandeman in the early morning of the 31st.

Regard merely as a feat of endurance, the withdrawal of this party was, of itself, a fine achievement; but taking into consideration the almost insuperable difficulties which beset them on the road and the dangers through which they emerged, the exploit stands out as one of the finest recorded in the history of the Indian frontier. The success of the operation was due in large measure to the personality of Major G. H. Russell, 129th Baluchistan Infantry, who conducted the withdrawal with remarkable skill, courage, and endurance, and set a fine example to those under him. The steadfast fortitude of these men in circumstances before which most men would have quailed, is a shining example of the height to which the devotion of the British officer can rise.

INNS OF COURT O.T.C.

FORTHCOMING WAR MEMORIAL.

Lieut.-Colonel F. H. L. Errington presiding at a smoking concert and reunion organised by the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps in aid of the proposed corps war memorial, said that some 13,000 men during the war passed to commission rank through the corps, and of these fifteen hundred gained war honours, including three V.C.s. There were 5,000 casualties among the officers derived from the corps. Referring to these facts, Colonel Errington said that although the "Devil's Own" was as present in suspended animation, it would never die (Cheers). In the course of a month or two he hoped to see the corps revived with the rest of the Territorial Force. (Cheers). In the meantime owing to financial difficulties they had not been able to run a club. But they had opened a mess in which they would find the two essentials of a club, good fellowship and good food. They would all agree that the splendid work of the corps ought to be commemorated. That both the living and the dead should be commemorated by some memorial at Berkhampstead where they underwent their training—(cheers)—he asked that all who had belonged to the corps would translate their sympathy with this object by sending a subscription. If only each man would send five shillings they would have enough for the project they had in mind.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD'S PROFITS.

CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Government should get out of the shipping business as soon as possible, and stay out," declared Mr. John Barton Payne, the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, before the Senate Merchant Marine Committee, when filing the complete financial statistics of the Board's transport activities.

The Chairman's figures showed a net profit of slightly more than \$23,000,000, with \$3,000,000 more owing from the Food Administration and \$30,000,000 from the War Department. Mr. Payne announced that no appropriation would be asked from Congress to complete the Board's construction programme of which 3,500,000 tons remained to be delivered. The proceeds from the sale of ships and the profits of operation were enough, he said, to carry out the programme.

Mr. Payne's report declares that Government operation is unprofitable when the amount of the investment is considered, and adds that individual Americans could operate with profit in competition with foreign-owned vessels. The report recommends that two sections be added to the merchant marine legislation, one turning over the North-German Lloyd and Hamburg-American docks at New York to the Board and the other requiring the owners of American vessels to obtain the Board's permission before selling to aliens.

LABOUR BANK DIRECTORS.

SHOCK FOR THE OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET.

The striking proposal that directors of the Bank of England should be chosen from among representatives of the miners and other trade unions and the co-operative movement, was made by Mr. S. P. Derbyshire, of Nottingham, at a meeting of the shareholders.

"The Bank of England," said Mr. Derbyshire, to a Press representative, is far behind the modern methods of today. It is time now to make it a truly national bank. All the directors are men of the wealthy classes.

The best thing would be to call in as directors members of the great trade unions. Our Labour leaders have proved their ability. Not only would the bank benefit by this innovation, but the Labour men would be brought to realise and grapple with the problems and perplexities which Capital must face. They would see the dangers that lie in nationalisation. They would be brought to realise that the only solution of our present economic troubles is increased production."

Mr. Derbyshire sprang suddenly into the public eye in 1914, when he purchased Lord Howard de Walden's Regent's Park estate, comprising twenty residential streets, for £200,000. He owns other extensive properties in London, New York, Chicago, Paris, and Petrograd, and he has large cinema interests.

NAVY FOR CANADA.

LORD JELICOE'S REPORT.

Lord Jellicoe's report was tabled in the House of Commons at Ottawa, recently by Colonel Ballantyne, Minister of the Naval Service.

Lord Jellicoe in his report says that if Canada co-operates in the general naval needs of the Empire it may be convenient to possess a basis upon which to build her fleet. The basis suggested under these conditions is a fleet unit, which war experience has shown should comprise, in the case of Canada, one battle cruiser, two light cruisers, six destroyers, four submarines, and two fleet mine-sweepers. The naval force suggested as adequate purely for the protection of Canada's ports comprises three light cruisers, one flotilla leader, 12 torpedo craft, and eight submarines, with one parent ship.

Lord Jellicoe places the cost and maintenance of a battle cruiser at £4,000,000 and of a light cruiser at £2,000,000. The report recommends the administration of the navy by the Canadian Naval Board, composed of less than the number of the present Canadian Militia Council. It expresses the view that there should be a Minister for the Navy, who should be exclusively responsible for that service, and that other matters should be conducted by another Minister.

Lord Jellicoe emphasizes the importance of air work to the navy, stating that any navy to be complete must possess a proper complement of aircraft. He also recommends the continuance of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KAZEMBS"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Kowloon Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th May, 1920, or they will not be recognised.

All Broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920. [334]

S.S. "CORDILIERE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be landed on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th May, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Thursday, the 6th May, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 30th, 1920. [346]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged in the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Kowloon Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after May 2nd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, May 2nd, 1920. 863

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KIDDERPORE"

Arrived Hongkong on May 2nd, 1920.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be marked out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they will be subject to rent.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 2nd, 1920. 862

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc.

For Headache, Migraine, etc.

For Stomachic, Indigestion, etc.

For Nervous, Debility, etc.

For Women's Complaints, etc.

For Children's Complaints, etc.

For All Chronic Diseases, etc.

For All Acute Diseases, etc.

For All Diseases, etc.

For All Diseases, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

DEAR SIR.—The adjourned meeting of the Hongkong Golf Club takes place on Monday next and I notice that the proposals to increase subscriptions as suggested at the general meeting in March are adhered to.

Perhaps it may be permitted to consider this question under two heads:—

(1) Is the proposal to increase the subscription justified?

(2) Will an increased subscription give the financial results anticipated?

Dealing with (1), from the figures furnished by the Treasurer it appears certain that the Club can meet all current expenses for upkeep, etc., and pay off the debt by instalments if the subscription remain as at present. The increased subscription is required for new commitments, notably for the purchase of a house at Fanling for the groundman at, I believe, the cost of \$18,000. This is truly a magnificent sum to pay for a house for a groundman, and the proposal would only be justified if the Club had ample funds to spare for such a purpose. As, however, funds are not available, surely the Club should hesitate before asking for considerable sacrifices from members in order to provide this large sum of money. The financial position is such that the Club should develop its resources more slowly than has been proposed by the Committee. Possibly also working expenses may be reduced to some extent, and in this connection attention is drawn to the estimated yearly amount for wages at Fanling, viz., \$12,884.00.

With regard to (2) the increased subscription will undoubtedly lead to many resignations. The writer knows himself of several members who will feel impelled to resign. It will also cause a falling-off in the number of new members with consequently a decreased revenue from entrance fees and subscriptions which may more than counter-balance the increase in revenue obtained by raising the subscription. What is more important, it will inevitably tend to make the Golf Club the preserve of the more wealthy members of the Colony. One of the objects of the Golf Association is "to promote the game of golf" and this object will not be served if it is made impossible for many golfers to afford to belong to the Club. I am sure it is not the intention of anyone connected with the management of the Club to do anything to restrict the development of golf in Hongkong but I fear that this will be the result of approving the present proposals.

I enclose my card and beg to remain—
Yours faithfully,

WOULD-BE GOLFER.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1930.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

MR. A. B. LOWE ELECTED TO
VACANT SEAT.

Yesterday's election was entirely devoid of excitement. Only 68 Justices of the Peace, out of a possible 141, which, of course, includes several who are not in the Colony at present, voted. Mr. R. O. Hutchison was the Returning Officer, and he was assisted by Major Willson, and the former announced the result as follows:—

Mr. A. B. Lowe 40 votes.
Mr. T. F. Houder 28

Two votes were spoilt.

The two candidates, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Dr. Sanders were present to hear the result and Mr. Lowe was heartily congratulated.

A LOAN BY DR. WU TING FANG.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A
DIRECTOR OF SINCERE CO.

The Sincere Company at Canton, the Canton Times states, has refused to obey a summons of the Kwangchow District Court in Canton for the appearance of Wong Kwok Shun, one of the directors of the company, to answer why an injunction should not be issued to restrain the company from paying the \$300,000 due to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Finance of the Military Government, who is now no longer acting. The company asserts, however, that Mr. Wong is not a resident of Canton and is not connected with the Canton company but the Hongkong. However, Mr. Wong asserts that he contracted the loan from Dr. Wu on security given, and that he is not expected to regular law governing contracts.

The Sincere Company retained lawyers to look after its interest, at the same time informed Dr. Wu of the action being taken by the Military Government. The Government seems to believe that, in case of the non-appearance of Mr. Wong, the Court may render decision in

SUMMARY COURT.

CORONET THEATRE IN AN ACTION.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Wood, Mr. H. W. Ray, proprietor of the Coronet Theatre, claimed from the firm of Bon Ton the sum of \$100, for damage caused to his property by employees of the defendant firm.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. A. Davidson for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner said that the Coronet Theatre building belonged to Messrs. Yee Sang Fat. In February, Mr. Ray arranged with the owners, Messrs. Yee Sang Fat, to take over the basement of the Coronet Theatre, which basement was occupied by Bon Ton. Bon Ton were removing to Queen's Road. On March 1st Mr. Ray took over the basement, but when he went there on that day he found the employees of Bon Ton still in possession. He told them he had taken over the place and asked them to move. Bon Ton went to Yee Sang Fat, and, finally, Mr. Ray agreed that the Bon Ton people should remain in the basement till they moved to the new premises. On March 10th the Bon Ton people went away, and Mr. Ray, going in there, found the Chinese stove raised to the ground, presumably with a pickaxe. The matter was reported to Bon Ton and Yee Sang Fat and Mr. Ray told them he was willing to say no more about the matter if the destroyed stove was restored. Nothing was done and Mr. Ray subsequently restored the stove at a cost of \$32. The plaintiff claimed \$100 because his Lordship might consider it necessary to grant malicious damages. In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Gardiner said they would be satisfied with \$50.

Mr. H. W. Ray, in examination, said there were two stoves in the kitchen and he himself had erected one. The other had still to be restored.

In cross-examination, Mr. Ray said that the Bon Ton employees had broken the stoves because they knew of an old Chinese superstition. When a tenant left any premises, if they wished to make trouble for the people coming in, they broke a small piece of the stove. This was supposed to be unlucky for the new people. His employees refused to go into the kitchen unless two went at a time. He had to put extra electric lights in owing to this. He thought the Bon Ton people had destroyed the stoves out of pure malice, although he had generously let them have the kitchen for three weeks without asking for any rent.

Mr. Davidson suggested that the Bon Ton had put the stoves in themselves in the course of their tenancy.

Mr. Ray said he did not know and did not care. When he took over on the 1st of March the stoves were there.

Mr. Davidson asked witness to describe the stoves.

Mr. Ray said that he had only glanced casually at the stoves on March 1st, as he had not expected them to be destroyed.

Mr. Davidson put it to the witness that the Bon Ton people had put in the stoves, which included some iron-work. When they left they took away the iron-work, thus displacing the brick-work. His contention was that a stove or fireplace was a tenant's fixture, which can be removed.

There was some discussion as to the relative positions of the basement, the yard, the roof and the theatre, and, at Mr. Davidson's suggestion, His Lordship agreed that it would best for him to examine the premises.

Mr. Davidson said his point was that the basement was outside the premises leased to Mr. Ray—that it was a portion of the premises leased to Bon Ton.

Mr. Ray did not agree.

Mr. Davidson asked witness whether Bon Ton had not paid to Yee Sang Fat rent for 22 days in March.

Mr. Ray said they had done so—they had also thanked him for allowing them the use of the kitchen.

The hearing was adjourned.

CANTON GOVERNMENT HEAVILY IN DEBT.

When the Provincial Assembly meets to-day, the Acting Civil Governor will submit a statement of the public debts and deficits incurred by Kwangtung. This province is indebted to the Japanese Taiwan Bank, the Kwangtung Industrial Bank, the Canton Branch of the Bank of China, and some native banks a total amount of about \$12,500,000. The deficit for 1919 amounts to some \$18,850,000. For the payment of interest on debts alone, more than \$1,200,000 are needed for the year. Canton Times.

STOREBREAKERS' LOOT.

NUTMEG VALUED AT \$6,000 STOLEN.

Over two months ago a daring robbery was perpetrated in the West Point district when a gang of men broke into a Chinese store in the early hours of the morning and stole over \$6,000 worth of nutmeg. The way the robbers gained admittance was by means of the scaffolding, which had been erected in connection with a fire which destroyed several godowns on the Praya West. The men gained the roof and spent some time in removing the tiles, after which they sawed through the rafters, making a hole sufficient for a man to get through. The godown was stacked up to the roof with bags of rice and this enabled the robbers to descend with comparative ease. When the men entered the premises they wantonly tore open a number of bags of rice, scattering the contents on the floor, and then breaking open the boxes containing nutmeg, they put it into bags which they subsequently transferred to a sampan waiting at a pier near by. A lookout noticed some men carrying the bags and challenged them. When the men refused to stop he fired three shots from his revolver, none of which, however, found a mark. The strangest part of the whole proceedings was that the owners of the godown were ignorant of the theft till six weeks later, when they got ready to ship the nutmeg. The Police made careful enquiries and succeeded in arresting the leader of the gang. Over \$400 worth of the nutmeg has been recovered.

VICTORIA GAOL MURDER.

PRISONER ON TRIAL.

At the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, the hearing was commenced in the case in which a Chinese, one of the four gang breakers, stands charged with the murder of Warder J. L. Speed, at the Victoria Gaol, early in November.

The Court was crowded with spectators, the majority being members of the Gaol Department.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute as in the two previous cases.

The hearing will conclude this afternoon.

YOUNG GOVERNMENT SHROVE IN CUSTODY.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

A young Chinese clerk, employed in the Land Office, was charged at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, with embezzling a sum of \$114, belonging to the Government.

The youth admitted the offence, the money having been received by him as shroff. He failed to transfer the money to the Treasury.

The case was remanded till to-day, defendant being let out on bail of \$200.

CHEFOO SILK.

The Chamber of Commerce at Chefoo has petitioned the Government for special encouragement to be accorded to the manufacture of Chefoo silk, which trade has declined during the past few years. In reply the following receipt has been issued:—

"1.—All silk exported from Manchuria for Chefoo shall hereafter be exempted from Customs duty, provided that it is not transhipped to any other place. If it be discovered that such goods have been transhipped to any other port, full duty should be paid.

"2.—Silk piece goods exported from Chefoo shall be exempted from the payment of Customs duty."

"3.—The Silk merchants at Chefoo should organize a Silk Guilds Association, which shall report from time to time to the Central Government the conditions of the silk industry of the port, and shall devise means to improve the method of manufacture and check the manufacture of inferior piece goods."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

The following is notified for information of all members:—

On the 15th set apart for Balloting for Officers, etc., the attestation of New Members, i.e. (all those who were not members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, on December 29th, 1919) will also be carried out. Members are asked to attend on these dates as strong as possible.

G. P. L. RARSON, Breve-Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hongkong, May 6th, 1930.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese who had served a term of three months imprisonment for wounding and cutting and was banished in March for ten years was charged with returning to the Colony. He was arrested in Kaimait.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

PICK-POCKET IMPRISONED.

A Chinese was charged, yesterday, with picking the pockets of another Chinese and stealing a bag, containing four sovereigns and a gold ring.

The act was committed in Des Voeux Road and the man tried to escape, but was followed by Mr. G. A. Hyder, who arrested him. Defendant had been in gaol before and was a time-expired banishee. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

Two Chinese were charged, yesterday, with being members of an unlawful society.

The Wanchai Police made a raid on defendant's premises and discovered a quantity of books relating to the society. The Police desired a remand as they wished to secure expert evidence. They alleged that the society was responsible for the trouble on Saturday between tramway and P.W.D. coolies, as a result of which three persons were stabbed.

The case was formally remanded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Chinese youth was charged, yesterday, with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself with a rope in Conduit Road.

An Indian constable was patrolling Conduit Road when he heard a suspicious movement on a tree. He looked up and saw defendant, with a rope round his neck, ready to jump. He stopped him and, releasing the youth, took him to the Station.

Defendant said that he was kidnapped when a little boy and sold to some people who did not care for him. He came to Hongkong from the country in search of his relatives and not finding any he wanted to end his life.

The case was referred to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

MARINE COURT.

JUDGMENT IN THE "KAZEMBE" CASE.

Captain Basil Taylour, R.N., Marine Magistrate, has delivered judgment against Mr. L. d'Almada in the application for a re-hearing of the case against the crew of the "Kazembe." The grounds on which Mr. d'Almada applied for a re-hearing were:—

(1) that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant conviction, and (2) that the Marine Court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as Section 41 of the Ordinance 10 of 1899 repealed Section 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act, of 1894, because the former re-enacts the latter section, making it applicable only to ships in the waters of the Colony, and Section 225 of the Act, therefore, becomes inconsistent with the Colonial Ordinance as represented by Section 9 (6), and that the alleged offence was committed outside the waters of the Colony. Mr. d'Almada did not raise the point that the summons was brought under Section 9 of Ordinance 10 of 1899 instead of under Section 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Capt. Taylour decided, on the first point, that sufficient evidence had been adduced. On the second point his judgment is as follows:—

"I hold that I have jurisdiction, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. That Section 225 of that Act is not inconsistent with Section 9 of Ordinance 10 of 1899, but amplifies it. And that the question is governed by Section 41 (2) (b) of Ordinance 10 of 1899.

"For, if the contention of Mr. d'Almada is correct—that Section 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, is inoperative in this Colony—then the crew of British ships are at liberty to commit any of the offences enumerated in Section 9 of Ordinance 10 of 1899, and in Section 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, elsewhere than in this Colony, and if, after the ship arrives in the Colony (being the first British port of call after the commission of the offence) the Master has no remedy in this Colony, but must wait till the arrival of the ship at a home port, where it is conceivable she will never go—e.g., in the case of the large number of coasting steamers which never go to England.

But the contention that there is no jurisdiction in the present case, rendered quite untenable by the fact that Section 41 (1) of Ordinance 10 of 1899, upon which Mr. d'Almada relies, applies only to ships registered in the Colony and the "Kazembe" is registered at North Shields."

THE LIFT BOYS ON STRIKE.

SUMMONS TO BE HEARD ON FRIDAY.

The summons against the lift boys of the Hongkong Land Investment Co., who are out on strike, and who are being charged with leaving service without notice, will be heard at the Magistrate's Court, on Friday. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

Inexpensive Frocks

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S.

New Models exemplify many delightful and fascinating styles for coming wear, all with the inimitable impress of L. C. & Co's, quality. From the simple Morning Frock to the elegant Evening Gown, each garment reveals that note of distinction which so insistently appeals wherever discriminating taste is exercised.



Just received a most beautiful collection of Day and Evening Gowns in Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Net, Voile and Cotton Crepe.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A. a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

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A5794	SHORE AT LEI WAI	FOX TROT	" "
	LADDER OF ROSES	ONE STEP	" "
A2595	HERE COMES AMERICA	FOX TROT	EARL FULLERS ORCHESTRA
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FANCY CASHMERES

WORSTEDS FLANNELS SERGES

ETC. ETC.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MR. ALEXANDER MCLURE, Chartered Accountant, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from 1st January, 1920, and our practice will, from this date, be conducted under the firm name and style of **SETH, MANCILL & CO.**
Shanghai, April 29th, 1920 874

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

MR. A. R. LOWE desires to thank his proposer and seconder and the other Justices of the Peace who contributed to his success at yesterday's election by their kind support. [879]

ESTATE OF DENIS KEBIR MOSS—DECEASED.

ALL Persons having Claims against or owing monies to the above Estate are requested to notify the undersigned. For and on behalf of the Executor.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
c/o LOWE, BRIDGES & MATTHEWS. 875

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at PEAK, Fully Furnished, to be let from beginning of June for three-fourth months rent \$250 per month.
Please apply—
P. O. Box No. 8. 878

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESEX, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whences and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.**, Agents.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920. [877]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
and
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "LAETES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after May 6th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 11th, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before May 26th, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1920. [878]

ENTERTAINMENT.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 7th & 8th.

AT THE

ROYAL ARTILLERY THEATRE,
VICTORIA BARRACKS.

in aid of the

CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB
(St. Patrick's Hall, Garden Road).
FOR CATHOLIC SAILORS & SOLDIERS.

UNDER the distinguished Patronage of **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR**, **NOR AND LADY STUBBS**, Commanders **V. G. GURNEB, R.N.**, and **Colonel J. YOUNG**, Commanding the Forces in China.

ONE ACT PLAY—"THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL"
Major LAW, Captain and Mrs. BISHOP and
and
Mr. R. A. HALPOD, Wiltshire Regiment.

THOUGHT-READING—Mrs. KNOX,
And **VARIOUS ITEMS**—Col. CHURCH, Lt. FRANKS, R.N.,
and other Well-Known Amateurs.

The Band of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment will play.

Reserved Seats—... \$2.00
Body of Hall—... \$1.00
Sailors and Soldiers Half-Price.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.
Doors Open at 8.45 p.m.

A. G. DA ROCHA
IS THE AUCTIONEER.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE ORIENTAL COTTON TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(THE TOTO MINEKA KAHRA, Ltd.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Company has been incorporated in Japan under Japanese Law with a Capital of ¥25,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business in Cotton, Cotton yarn, Cotton piece goods and other similar goods which has hitherto been carried on by the undersigned. And that as from the 15th April, 1920, all the rights and liabilities of the Undersigned in connection with the said business and the benefit and burden of all contracts and engagements now subsisting in connection therewith have been taken over by the above-named Company.
The undersigned are the duly authorized agents of the said Company to carry on business of the said Company in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies as from the said date.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1920. 872

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
AMOI, CHINA.

SECRETARY.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF AMOI is prepared to receive applications for the position of Secretary.

The candidate must have a knowledge of Book-keeping, and a knowledge of Police work would be a recommendation.

Applications are to be by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council, from whom particulars of the conditions of service can be obtained, and should give full details of the applicant's qualifications for the position.

Applicants should enclose copies of any references or testimonials they wish to submit for the consideration of the Council.

The appointment is to be made, and the duties undertaken, as immediately as possible.

By Order,
H. J. MORSE,
Chairman.
Kulangsu, Amoi, 26th April, 1920. 861

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN desires LESSONS in Japanese.
Reply to—
Box No. 365,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 865

WANTED.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER for Shipping firm. State previous experience and salary expected.
Reply to—
Box 837,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 837

TO LET.

For the months of May and June.
N. O. 87, PEAK. Four-Roomed House and Garden.
Apply—
Box 868,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 868

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Row, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandria Buildings. 868

FOR SALE.

INDIAN MOTORCYCLE and **SIDE CAR**, complete with lamps, pump, tools, etc. Excellent tyres. Price \$350.00.
Apply—
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Care of "Daily Press" Office. 860

FOR SALE.

FINE SITE at PEAK, 7-ROOMED HOUSE. Area 12,000 sq. feet. Further land available. Immediate possession.
Apply—
Box 849,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 849

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

ONE NEW WILLIS-KNIGHT, 7 seater, just arrived, very silent, with nice cover, extra wire wheels, spot light and all accessories complete. Owner leaving the Colony is prepared to sell at cost price \$3,250.
Apply to—
"WILLIS-KNIGHT"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 867

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

SATURDAY, May 8th.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, May 9th.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon. 810

INTIMATIONS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CRT. HALL, on MONDAY, MAY 10th, at 2.15 P.M.
By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1920. 831

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 47th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 21st, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920. 863

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 54th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 21st, 1920, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920. 863

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 51st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 21st, 1920, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920. 863

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company Office, 5, George Street, on SATURDAY, May 22nd, 1920, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1920, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 21st May, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920. [871]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the undersigned on TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1920, at 11.30 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th May to the 24th May, both days inclusive.
J. ARDINE, MATTHEWSON, & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1920. 849

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Halphong & Hankow Roads
Tel. K. 4.
Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLARD ROOMS,
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangements for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor. 77

NOW ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

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CHINA, JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES
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taken in the morning will quickly relieve that slight derangement and impart a feeling of health, vigour and exhilaration.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN and Mrs. ROZARIO desire to thank all their relatives and friends for the kind condolences and flower wreaths sent during their recent bereavement. [873]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 6th, 1920.

"SHOWING THE FLAG."

A contributor to a Home paper a few months ago wrote: "Not since the early years of the present century has there been such a naval force on the China Station as will be there in the course of the next six months, for it is an open secret that further additions will be made to our forces out there." No public announcement has been made regarding these "further additions" that the writer of the foregoing statement expects to see in these waters; but when we recall what the strength of the China Squadron was in the early years of the present century, and having regard to the insistent demand for "economy" at Home, we doubt very much whether we are likely to see in a time of peace a British Squadron in these waters as large as some we saw here in the first decade of the present century. That we are to have in these waters a fleet of a strength which corresponds to the importance of the great commercial and political interests we possess in this part of the world will be a source of considerable satisfaction to the British communities in the East. We have seen nothing in the speeches of the FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, or any other British Naval Authority to suggest that the strength of the Squadron is dictated by any other than the most pacific considerations. We notice that in laying the Naval Estimates before the House of Commons Mr. WATSON LONG said that since he had been at the Board of Admiralty he had had opportunities of discussing the policy of "showing the flag" with men who have first-hand experience. "I am satisfied," Mr. LONG said, "that it is essential in the interests, not of peace or war, but to the interests of trade and commerce, that our ships should show the flag. It gives an enormous impetus to those who are trying to push British trade." We can have no difficulty in satisfying ourselves that the strength of the British China Squadron, whatever it may eventually be, is governed primarily at the present time by this trade consideration, for in few parts of the wide world does the policy of "showing the flag" exert a more potent influence than in Asiatic waters. The PRIME MINISTER while impressing upon all Departments of State the necessity for economy, has emphasised at the same time that economy must be consistent with absolute efficiency. For the British Empire the Navy must be considered as insurance, and there is a great deal to be said for the view that the Navy problem remains, as before the war, all-important and vital, because it is the basis of the success of all our defensive forces. As everyone knows, without the Navy no soldier can leave any part of the Empire in security, nor can aircraft operate successfully overseas unless the Fleet protects their bases and safeguards their supplies. The Navy therefore cannot be allowed to stand still or get out of date, because the international situation is changing from day to day, and naval power cannot be improvised on the coming of an emergency. While remembering all this, the removal of the menace of the German Fleet has admitted of reductions in the British Fleet which are remarkable. In submitting the Naval Estimates the FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY gave the following figures of the personnel: "At the time of the armistice the strength of the Navy was 407,318. In November, 1919, it was 157,000, and the maximum for the year on which we are now entering, 1920-21, is 138,000. At the end of next year it will be 131,000, and the Fleet which we are asking for the future—the post-war Fleet—will number 127,500. In 1914-15 the numbers were 151,000. I do not think the most determined opponent of armaments can deny that the reductions we have made have been very great." Discussing the strength of the Fleet, Mr. LONG said the Board of Admiralty had been confronted with an extraordinarily difficult problem. Before the great war the various Governments had to consider the strength of the possible enemies which might be opposed to them, and it was generally accepted that our strength ought to be equivalent to the two next Powers. The FIRST LORD, alluding to this said: "While it is essential that the Navy of Great Britain must be maintained at a strength and standard of efficiency to enable it to do its duty by the Empire, yet it is also true that, look where you will, you find it difficult today to find possible enemies. Germany, who was the cause of the war, is without a navy. Looking around the world to see which is the navy next in strength, we find it is that of the United States. We are associated in such a way that the idea of competition in armaments between us is one which, to put it mildly, is repugnant to us all, and we hope—and I am speaking for the Government as well as the Board of Admiralty—we hope and believe if there is to be any emulation between the United States and ourselves, it is likely to be in the direction of reducing that ample margin of naval strength which we alike possess over every other navy. This is the foundation of the naval policy of the Government. This is not a matter for the Admiralty, but for the Government, and this is the policy which we have deliberately adopted, and I think it is a policy which will commend itself to the House and the country." In the course of the debate one prominent member expressed a wish to see a reversion to the strength of the Fleet in years long prior to the war; but until a similar desire is manifested by other Powers whose naval strength has been immensely increased since then, such a reduction of our "national insurance" is not likely to generally commend itself to the wisdom of the British people.

ships should show the flag. It gives an enormous impetus to those who are trying to push British trade." We can have no difficulty in satisfying ourselves that the strength of the British China Squadron, whatever it may eventually be, is governed primarily at the present time by this trade consideration, for in few parts of the wide world does the policy of "showing the flag" exert a more potent influence than in Asiatic waters. The PRIME MINISTER while impressing upon all Departments of State the necessity for economy, has emphasised at the same time that economy must be consistent with absolute efficiency. For the British Empire the Navy must be considered as insurance, and there is a great deal to be said for the view that the Navy problem remains, as before the war, all-important and vital, because it is the basis of the success of all our defensive forces. As everyone knows, without the Navy no soldier can leave any part of the Empire in security, nor can aircraft operate successfully overseas unless the Fleet protects their bases and safeguards their supplies. The Navy therefore cannot be allowed to stand still or get out of date, because the international situation is changing from day to day, and naval power cannot be improvised on the coming of an emergency. While remembering all this, the removal of the menace of the German Fleet has admitted of reductions in the British Fleet which are remarkable. In submitting the Naval Estimates the FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY gave the following figures of the personnel: "At the time of the armistice the strength of the Navy was 407,318. In November, 1919, it was 157,000, and the maximum for the year on which we are now entering, 1920-21, is 138,000. At the end of next year it will be 131,000, and the Fleet which we are asking for the future—the post-war Fleet—will number 127,500. In 1914-15 the numbers were 151,000. I do not think the most determined opponent of armaments can deny that the reductions we have made have been very great." Discussing the strength of the Fleet, Mr. LONG said the Board of Admiralty had been confronted with an extraordinarily difficult problem. Before the great war the various Governments had to consider the strength of the possible enemies which might be opposed to them, and it was generally accepted that our strength ought to be equivalent to the two next Powers. The FIRST LORD, alluding to this said: "While it is essential that the Navy of Great Britain must be maintained at a strength and standard of efficiency to enable it to do its duty by the Empire, yet it is also true that, look where you will, you find it difficult today to find possible enemies. Germany, who was the cause of the war, is without a navy. Looking around the world to see which is the navy next in strength, we find it is that of the United States. We are associated in such a way that the idea of competition in armaments between us is one which, to put it mildly, is repugnant to us all, and we hope—and I am speaking for the Government as well as the Board of Admiralty—we hope and believe if there is to be any emulation between the United States and ourselves, it is likely to be in the direction of reducing that ample margin of naval strength which we alike possess over every other navy. This is the foundation of the naval policy of the Government. This is not a matter for the Admiralty, but for the Government, and this is the policy which we have deliberately adopted, and I think it is a policy which will commend itself to the House and the country." In the course of the debate one prominent member expressed a wish to see a reversion to the strength of the Fleet in years long prior to the war; but until a similar desire is manifested by other Powers whose naval strength has been immensely increased since then, such a reduction of our "national insurance" is not likely to generally commend itself to the wisdom of the British people.

One case (one death) of small-pox was reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

Mr. W. A. Butterfield, Resident Engineer to the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China area), goes on leave to-day by the *Empress of Russia*. His duties will be carried on in his absence by Mr. J. O. Robins.

Among residents leaving to-day by the *Empress of Russia* are Bishop and Mrs. Lander, the Hon. Sir C. P. and Lady Chester, O.M.G., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. S. B. O. Ross, and Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Mason.

Six more wide roads are to be constructed through the City of Canton by the Municipality. The roads are to be 70 feet wide. The scheme involves the demolition of a very large number of buildings.

Last week end His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong went to Macao to return the visit of H.E. the Governor of Macao. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Stubbs, made the voyage on H.M.S. *Fame*.

We notice that at a demonstration in Canton on the occasion of "the anniversary of the birth of the student movement against militarism," a representative of the Hongkong students, Kan Huang Chang, was one of the speakers.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., Ltd., the well-known rice exporters of Saigon, in their latest circular state that export duties have been increased by \$0.57 per 100 kilos, as from March 17th. The market keeps firm, consequently, upon a fair demand; transactions, are however, moderate, as considerable difficulty is experienced in financing the drafts through the local Banks.

The sum of three million dollars has been appropriated by the Chinese Government for the exposition which it is proposed to hold in the Temple of Heaven in March, 1922. The President of the Republic, Hsu Shih-chang, has announced his acceptance of the Honorary Director-Generalship of the Exposition, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will be Deputy Director-General and Chu Chi-chien, Chairman.

The *Shanghai Gazette* is informed that further proceedings have been commenced in H.E.M. Supreme Court by the majority of the British shareholders in the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., who are dissatisfied with the decision of the majority to wind up the affairs of the company and thus take it from the British register. Proceedings, it is said, are being started by the British shareholders with a view of protecting their interests.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

"TRAITOR DAY" UNEVENTFUL.

PEKING, March 4th.
"Traitor Day" passed off without incident.

THE CONSORTIUM.

PEKING, March 4th.

A Reuter's telegram mentions a shipment of four million Gold to China in connection with the Consortium Loan. The shipment, however, represents the usual transfer and is not connected with the Consortium, which is not yet formed, the chief obstacles being the uncertainty of the Tokyo Government's consent to the Japan banking group entering the Consortium without recognition of Japan's exclusive position in Manchuria and Mongolia; also China's refusal to honour certain Hukuang Loan bonds.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE SOUTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A correspondent in touch with the Military Government at Canton reports:—

There is no truth in the rumour that General Li Lieh-chun escaped the surveillance of the Military Government, and is now taking refuge in Hongkong. General Li has never been restrained in his movements, and his presence in Hongkong is in perfect accord with the wishes of the Military Government, which desired that he be temporarily relieved of his public duties and enabled to recuperate in the fresh sea air of Hongkong.

As to the reported resignation of Hung Kuei-wu, Tsuchun of Szechuen, it is correct that, owing to the agitation of a few, Hung tendered his resignation, but withdrew it in deference to his four powerful Generals, who telegraphed protesting against the course he was contemplating. The province of Szechuen is now as quiet and peaceful as formerly, and Tsuchun Hung remains a staunch supporter of the Military Government.

WAR GRAVES IN FRANCE.

A representative of the Comrades of the Great War, having been invited by the Government to pay a visit of inspection to the war graves in France and Belgium, recently returned to England, and expressed himself as satisfied beyond measure at all the evidences that he saw of the wonderful care and consideration shown by those who have been entrusted with the sacred task of keeping our war heroes' graves in perfect condition.

STRIKE MENACE IN FRANCE: TWO PERSONS KILLED IN PARIS DEMONSTRATION:

TRAIN DERAILED: DRIVER KILLED.

SERIOUS IRISH OUTLOOK: DUBLIN CORPORATION ACKNOWLEDGES SINN FEIN AUTHORITY.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN AMERICA:
WHOLE TOWN WIPED OUT: MANY LIVES LOST.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH STRIKE MENACE

ONLY DEMONSTRATIONS IN
STREETS.

PARIS, May 3rd.

A Havas message says:—
May Day in Paris was a failure from
the point of view of the Labour Extrem-
ists.

The public services were maintained,
and, despite the fact that railway workers
are supposed to have declared a general
strike on the railway system to obtain
railway nationalization, trains were run-
ning almost normally.

There was the usual demonstration in
the streets, mostly near Place Republique,
by gangs of youths without the slightest
connexion with any Trades Union organi-
zation and the demonstrators were dis-
armed by the Labour leaders. They stoned
a few trains, omnibuses and policemen.
Some used revolvers and two passers-by
were killed.

However, the railway strike was a
failure. The General Labour Confedera-
tion has sent strike orders to seamen,
dockers and miners. So far as the miners
are concerned, the outlook looks bright,
the workers having just received satisfac-
tion as regards their latest demand.

The Secretary of the Loire Miners'
Federation, yesterday, issued instructions
to continue work, and the miners in the
North France coal-fields went back to
work.

The attitude of the seamen and dockers
appears to be more doubtful. Crews of
three steamers went ashore at Marseilles
and the departure of a liner from France
for New York was cancelled.

Regarding the railway strike, the Minis-
try of Public Works states that the situa-
tion is excellent and the strike is com-
pletely a "wash-out." The services were
still better yesterday than the day before,
and very little difficulty was experienced
by passengers.

SABOTAGE ON RAILWAYS.

PARIS, May 4th.

It appears that a large proportion of
railwaymen and miners have no intention
of obeying the strike order. The latest
news indicates an improved situation on
the railways, but the outlook as regards
the dockers and seamen is serious.

There have been several attempts at
sabotage on the railways. In one case, a
train was derailed and the volunteer
driver killed.

EARLIER CABLES.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT MARSEILLES.

PARIS, May 3rd.

While the railway services continue
practically normal, owing to the help of
loyalists and volunteers, the strike of
seamen and dockers appears to be meeting
with some success.

For example, it is reported that all the
vessels at Marseilles were abandoned by
the crews. Over two thousand passengers
are stranded, and thousands of tons of
merchandise are deteriorating.

The Government has taken measures to
maintain the shipping services required
for indispensable imports. It is thought
the miners are unlikely to join the strike
as their demand for pensions similar to
those of the miners in State quarries
was granted.

LATEST CABLES.

THE IRISH ENIGMA. SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 4th.

The *Morning Post's* Dublin correspondent
declares that the British Government in
Ireland has been defeated and all but
deposed by Sinn Fein, owing to the im-
potence of the Irish Executive. The facts
of the situation are withheld from the
British people.

The correspondent states that the Sinn
Fein hunger-strike policy had been broken
by the Government's firmness when a
sudden reversal of policy undid the work
of long and anxious months. Further-
more, the Commons recently told that a
parade had been exacted from the hunger-
strikers. This was a fiction.

The correspondent declares that Lord
French must resign, as his return to Ire-
land would be interpreted as the final
object surrender to Sinn Fein. He points
out that the loyal servants of the Crown
who are risking their lives in carrying on
their duties have been overthrown by
humbler servants and have been delivered
to the Sinn Feiners' vengeance.

The journal vouches for the trust-
worthiness of the correspondent and the
authenticity of the information.

RESULT OF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 3rd.

It is understood that recent conferences
between Ministers on the government of
Ireland have led to the conclusion that no
change in the methods of administration
is at present possible, and while the
Government is anxious that the discussion
on its Home Rule Bill be carried on in
an atmosphere of conciliation and good-
will, there can be no relaxation of the
efforts of the Irish Government to protect
life and property.

Mr. Lloyd George, on return from San
Remo, approved the steps taken by his
colleagues.

Despite rumours to the contrary, Lord
French will remain in office.

DUBLIN CORPORATION ACKNOW- LEDGES SINN FEIN.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The Dublin Corporation, by 38 votes to
5, passed a resolution acknowledging the
authority of the Dail Eireann, the so-called
Sinn Fein Parliament, as a duly elected
Government of the Irish people, and
undertaking to give effect to any of its
decrees affecting the Corporation.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE INDEMNIFICATION BILL. CONSIDERABLE CRITICISM IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 3rd.

In the House of Commons, moving the
second reading of the Bill for indemnifica-
tion against the consequences of acts done
bona fide but *ultra vires* in connection
with war duties, also the validation of
certain laws and military and other sen-
tences, Sir Ernest Pollock said, *inter alia*,
that it was desirable for the purpose of
providing against possible acts in such
places as German South West Africa, New
Guinea, Samoa, German East Africa and
Togoland, especially between the time of
actual surrender and the formal handing
over of territories to the mandatories. He
pointed out that where new territory were
either taken over by or mandated to one
of the Dominions it was possible for such
Dominion itself to validate acts by persons
subject to its jurisdiction. There might,
however, be an indefinite period for which
it was necessary to have the Imperial
Parliament's sanction.

After considerable criticisms on domestic
points and promises by the Attorney-
General of concessions in Committee, the
Bill passed its second reading by 210
votes to 28.

LATEST CABLES.

THE MEXICAN FIRMEN. UNITED STATES SENDS DESTROYERS.

WASHINGTON, May 3rd.

Destroyers have been ordered to Vera
Cruz, and Tampico to protect Americans
and foreigners, owing to two Americans,
named Greenlaw (father and son) being
killed at Palazades.

The Mexican Government has been re-
quested to apprehend and punish the guilty
immediately.

ANTI-TRUST SUIT. GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST REFUSED.

NEW YORK, May 3rd.

The Supreme Court has refused the
Government's request for a re-hearing of
the anti-trust suit against the United
States Steel Corporation.

COTTON MILL STRIKE.

MEN ASKED TO DO MORE WORK.

NEW BEDFORD (Mass), May 4th.

Twenty thousand employees of cotton
mills struck, when loom-fixers were order-
ed to attend more looms.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REMARKS.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.

Senator Lodge has inserted in the official
records a declaration signed by a number
of prominent men, regarding "the re-
flections recently made by the President
upon our ancient ally France, also
Italy,"—apropos President Wilson's re-
cent statement in which he said that the
Militaristic Party had obtained power in
France.

SOLD TO TUNIS.

CHARGE AGAINST AMERICAN
SHIPOWNER.

NEW YORK, May 4th.

Mr. Charles W. Morse indicted for
violating the Act prohibiting the sale of
American-registered vessels to foreigners
is alleged to have sold, in August, 1917,
the ship *John G. McCullough* to the
French Protectorate of Tunis for \$500,000.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

WIPES OUT A TOWN.

MOSCOW, May 4th.

Fifty persons were killed and many
injured in a storm which destroyed Begga.
Scarcely a house is standing.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN'S HOUSING PROBLEM

A SCHEME OF LOCAL BONDS.

LONDON, May 3rd.

Mr. Bonar Law, addressing a meeting
at the Guildhall for the purpose of intro-
ducing to the public a scheme of local
bonds for housing, emphasised that the
same strenuous effort and sacrifice were
necessary after as during war. If the
nation did not make every effort to im-
prove conditions, it would be faced with a
spirit of sullenness and even anger, which
would be fatal to trade, industry, and
credit. He mentioned that 160,000 hous-
ing proposals had been finally approved,
and more than 100,000 tenders approved.
Thirty thousand houses were in the course
of construction, but progress was held up
for lack of financial support. He agreed on
the necessity of the State supporting the
scheme, as the local authorities would be
unable to bear the whole burden. He
announced that the Government would
give additional assistance in the poorer
localities.

EX-GERMAN WARSHIPS.

ALLOCATION AMONG THE ALLIES.

LONDON, May 3rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to
Viscount Curzon, Sir James Craig stated
that the allocation of ex-German ships had
up to the present been decided as follows:—

Ships.	Submarines.
Britain	6
France	124
Japan	38
U.S.A.	0
Italy	0

Britain would also have the ships sunk
in the *Sepia Flow* (laughing)—namely 10
battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 8 light
cruisers, and 23 destroyers. The alloca-
tion of the remaining 13 light cruisers,
50 destroyers and 50 torpedo boats would
depend on the selections which France and
Italy would make from the Austrian war-
ships which are in a condition to be sur-
rendered.

Mr. G. Lambert asked: "Will these
ships be broken up?"
Sir James Craig replied: "That is a
question of policy which I cannot answer."

LATEST CABLES.

TONY TAZIO'S TRIAL. THROWS HIMSELF OUT OF WINDOW.

NEW YORK, May 4th.

While the Department of Justice officials
were examining Tony Tazio in connection
with the bombing outrage of June, 1919,
Tazio committed suicide. He flung him-
self out from the fourteenth story of the
house in the heart of the business district.
Tazio confessed participation in Anarchist
plots when attempts were made to destroy
the house of Mr. Palmer, the Attorney-
General.

It is expected that the Government will
establish a case against the conspirators.

RAID ON JERICHO.

REDOUTS AGAIN BUSY.

JERUSALEM, May 3rd.

The Bedouins raided Jericho and drove
off forty-eight cattle and escaped towards
Nebimousa. Troops are pursuing them.

EARLIER CABLES.

WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

POLISH SUCCESSES.

WARSAW, May 3rd.

An official message says Polish forces
took possession of Fastoff, the military
station, and captured 25,000 prisoners, 180
guns, 418 machine-guns, and great quanti-
ties of material. The Soviet Commissary
for foreign affairs proposed the opening
of peace negotiations at Grodno or Dyal-
sk. The Poles everywhere are being
received in a friendly manner, especially
at Jitovir.

POLES ENTER KIEFF.

NEW YORK, May 3rd.

The Associated Press correspondent at
Warsaw says the Poles have entered Kieff.
The reported fall of Kieff followed a
remarkable series of successes by the com-
bined forces of Poles and Ukrainians
which have resulted in an absolute debacle
for the Bolsheviks. It is understood that
Pilsudski's forces entered Kieff on May
2nd. It is stated that the Bolsheviks are
rushing troops but that the blow had
fallen when the Red armies were being
converted into labour armies. It is likely
profoundly to affect the situation on the
southern front where Wrangel, with the
remnants of Denikin's forces is already
moving. It is noteworthy that Pilsudski
is Poland's Koch, a popular hero who has
striven all his life for Polish independ-
ence. Interviewed two months ago he
declared that the Bolsheviks were bad
soldiers; that the Poles was a far better
man who had always beaten them; and
that it was impossible for the Poles to be
defeated.

HUGE CANADIAN COMBINE.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 4th.

The *Telegraph's* Montreal correspondent
says the combine of Canadian steel, coal,
and shipping interests just consummated
is the greatest economic development in
the Empire's history. It has a capital of
a hundred millions sterling and will be
known as the Empire Steel Corporation.
Its object is to associate Canada's iron
and coal deposits with Britain's steel-
making experience and financial resources.
English interests are represented by Col-
onel Grant Morden, M.P. The Canadian pro-
perties acquired include the Dominion
Steel Corporation, the country's greatest
industry and the principal Canadian
shipbuilding properties and steamship
lines. Colonel Morden declares that the
amalgamation will probably lead to other
great Empire industrial partnerships,
which he opines will consolidate the Em-
pire and develop its resources to the
fullest extent, putting the Empire as a
whole in a position successfully to com-
pete for trade with the world's markets.
The *Telegraph* believes the Canadian
Government approves the step on these
grounds.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

INCIDENTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

WANGARUI, May 3rd.

The Prince of Wales replied to addresses
presented at various centres as he was
returning southward along the west coast.
Speaking at Hawera, the scene of past
historic fighting between the *Pakeha*
(white strangers) and the Maoris, the
Prince said that nothing pleased him more
in New Zealand than the evidence he
found everywhere that the *Pakeha* and
Maoris were now one people in devotion
to the Dominion, the Empire, and the
King.

There was much enthusiasm at Wangarui,
where H.R.H. inspected a large body
of returned soldiers, nurses, and cadets.
He subsequently visited the college
school, where 300 boys vociferously wel-
comed him.

JIM LARKIN.

IMPRISONED BY THE AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, May 3rd.

Jim Larkin, the leader of the great
strike riots in Dublin in 1913, has been
convicted here of criminal anarchy and
condemned to an indeterminate sentence
of five to ten years with hard labour.

COUNTRY CRICKET.

FIRST CENTURY OF THE SEASON.

LONDON, May 4th.

Surrey beat Northants by 299. Hobbs
made 114 in the second innings, the first
century of the season.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING.

The following are the remaining results
of the second day's racing, as well as the
third day's events, in the Shanghai Spring
Race Meeting:—

SECOND DAY.

The Spring Cup.

Mr. Campor's Old Bill (Mr. Dalgarno) 1

Mr. Henry Morris' Setchfield (Mr. Steward) 2

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Hongkong Chief (Mr. Bremner) 3

Time: 2mins. 38.2-secs.

The Scurry Stakes.

Mr. Fash's Redekin (Mr. Dalgarno) 1

Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Churchill (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Robson's The Dandy Bird (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 1min. 47.1-secs.

The Tientsin Plate.

Mr. Richmond's Gulf Sand (Mr. Vida) 1

Messrs. Potts and Hayim's Fighting King (Mr. Hill) 2

Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Triumph (Mr. Knoll) 3

Time: 3mins. 02.2-secs.

The Peking Stakes.

Messrs. Middy and Co.'s Barlin (Mr. Crockam) 1

Mr. B. D. F. Beith and St. Andrew's Aboukir (Mr. Heatd) 2

Mr. Nugget's Father John (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 2mins. 41.4-secs.

THIRD DAY.

The Great Northern Stakes.

Mr. Robson's The Dancing Bird (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnstone) 2

Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Triumph (Mr. Knoll) 3

Time: 1min. 45.3-secs.

The Rubicon Plate.

Mr. W. McBain's Langara (Mr. Vida) 1

Mr. J. P. B. Eastwood's Bachelor Tax (Mr. Johnstone) 2

Messrs. Potts and Hayim's Spartan King (Mr. Crockam) 3

Time: 2mins. 42.4-secs.

PARI-MUTUEL STAKES.

Mr. John Peel's Colinton (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Eagle (Mr. Hill) 11

Mr. Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Heatd) 12

Mr. Rennick's Rouble (Mr. Sleaf) 13

Time: 3mins. 11.3-secs.

The Racing Stakes.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Merlin (Mr. Hill) 1

Messrs. C. G. Mackie and G. H. Wright's Jet (late Charles) (Mr. Johnstone) 2

Captain Bahson's Guildborg (Mr. Crockam) 3

Time: 2mins. 38.2-secs.

The Yangtze Cup.

Mr. J. P. B. Eastwood's Bachelor Tax (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Fighting King (Mr. Hill) 2

Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Wilson (Mr. Knoll) 3

Time: 2mins. 04.2-secs.

The Fochou Cup.

Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Churchill (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. Fash's Redekin (Mr. Beith) 2

Messrs. Jackson, Tibbey and Sparks' Wild Irishman (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 2mins. 54.1-secs.

The Amor Cup.—One mile.

Mr. Teddlie's Toc Emma (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Bremner's Eastward Ho (Mr. Bremner) 2

Mr. Nugget's Father John (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 3mins. 09.2-secs.

The Champion Sweepstakes.—One mile
and a quarter.

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Byland (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. Campor's Old Bill (Mr. Dalgarno) 2

Messrs. Potts and Hayim's Woodland King (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 2mins. 34.5-secs.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE BISHOP AND MRS. LANDER

At the Helena May Institute, yester-
day, in the course of a farewell reception
by Bishop and Mrs. Lander, the Hon. Mr.
H. E. Pollock, K.C., after a speech, in
which he referred in high terms to the
Bishop's ministrations, presented, on be-
half of the members of St. John's Catho-
dral, to Mrs. Lander a silver writing set,
and to the Bishop a silver salver and a
cheque for £200, as a token of apprecia-
tion of thirteen years' service in the
Colony.

The Bishop thanked Mr. Pollock and
the members for their splendid gifts, and
said he would carry away with him the
pleasantest memories of Hongkong. He
had hesitated about coming to Hongkong
in 1907, but had accepted the offer because
Bishop Hoare had indicated him as his
successor.

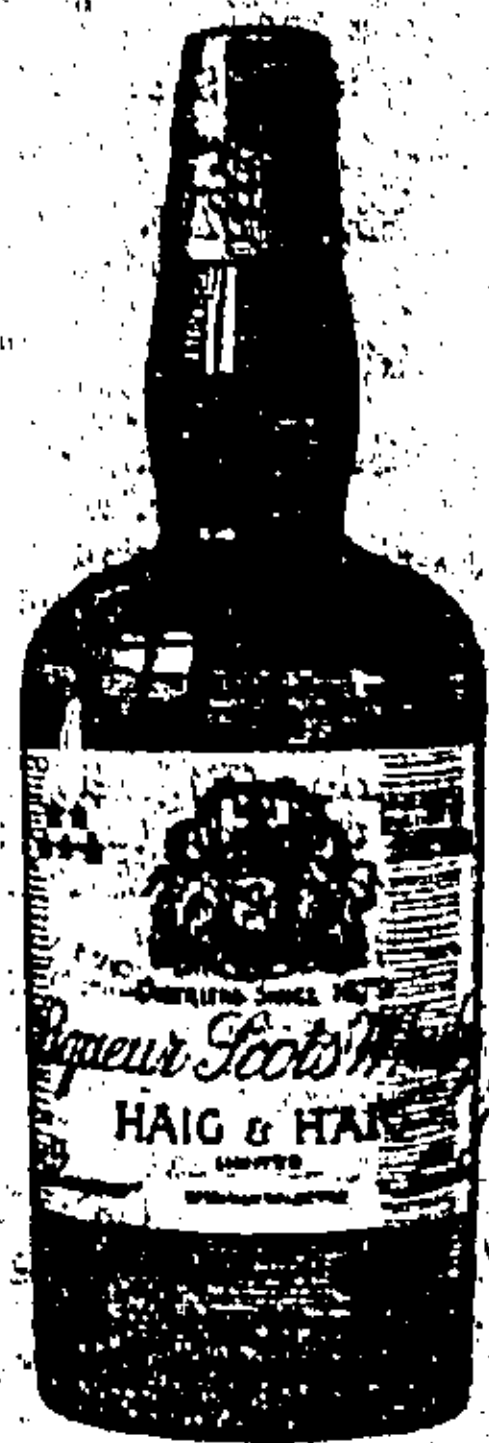
The members of St. Andrew's Church,
Kowloon, presented Bishop and Mrs.
Lander with a blackwood tray inlaid with
silver on a stand, and a cheque.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS. SUCCESS OF "BABY MINE."

The reputation of "Baby Mine" having
preceded it, the Denniston Players were
greeted last night by an audience, that
must be considered very good in view of
the most depressing weather that prevail-
ed. As a matter of fact, "Baby Mine"

proved to be an admirable tonic, and
those present forgot the miserable condi-
tions in the outside world in which they
received the comedicalities of the play,
as so ably presented by Mr. Leo Kennedy,
Miss Florence Chapman, Miss Pressy
Preston, Mr. R. Wykeham and their
follow laughter-makers.

Draw the cork and
Haig & Haig Five
Stars Scots Whisky
will sing its own praises



The quantity is limited,
the quality rare. You
can only get it in the
very best places

THE CHOICE of DISCRIMINATION

THE exquisite quality and scarcity of Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky cause it to be sought after by all discerning users of stimulants. There is none finer than the famous "Five Stars" Brand. It is the choice of most men in the best clubs and homes.

Your refined taste will appreciate its delicacy and exquisite flavour.

Place your orders in advance and be as sure as you can of obtaining supplies.

PAY your friends the highest compliment by offering them Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky. They will appreciate your good judgment.

**Haig & Haig Five Stars
Scots Whisky**

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DONNELLY & WHITE,
HONGKONG.

WHEN WOMAN STOOPS. THE PRICE OF SEX EQUALITY.

(BY AGNES ELLIOTON CASTLE.)

"When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy?
What art can wash her tears away?"

Oliver Goldsmith asked this pathetic question, and he thus still more pathetically, not to say lamentably, answered it: "The only art her guilt can cover,
To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover,
And wring his bosom, is—to die!"

About 150 years ago these were evidently the sentiments current on the eternal problem of love's betrayals. From that to the modern young women who flout about restaurants with the partners of what the eighteenth century poet calls, their guilt, while divorce proceedings are still actually in process, what a step—so great, indeed, that it can scarcely be called a step, but a precipice.

They introduce the new cavaliers gaily to their friends: "Have you met my correspondent?"

To change husbands is to them a no more serious, no more soul-disturbing episode than to change partners at a dance.

Life has become a kind of dance, in fact for much of our young womanhood—a dance to a jazz band.

ONE-SIDED CODE.

Without sharing Goldsmith's point of view—which is indeed, the very epitome of exaggeration and proclaims an attitude which might well drive every thinking woman into revolt at the masculine conception of their relative relations—one may ask whether, evil for evil, the present emancipation is not more demoralising for society at large, and worse in the end for woman herself, than the old one-sided code?

Paradoxically, too, it may be a question whether woman had not a higher position then than now. True, she had not the vote; the civil life was not open to her. Had she, however, less influence? I doubt it. The higher the ideal of woman's conjugal conduct is placed, the better for herself, for the nation, and the generations to come; the stronger, too, will be woman's power over the world.

Woman, rushing into the arena bucking and pouncing as the male, is, even as she runs, flinging away her crown and sceptre.

Her rule from the beginning was the more irresistible and pervading that it was not a tyranny but an inspiration.

DESCENDING TO THE MEN.

So much is claimed for woman now in the way of equality with man that the licence towards which man's greater nature has always tended has actually become part of the new feminine programme. In the frantic doctrine that the sexes must at all costs be on the same level, woman's effort is not to raise man to her height, but to descend, herself, to his lowest plane. It is a reaction, and perhaps a no uncertain reaction, from the unfair conventions under which she has so long suffered. Never indeed have these conventions been more naively exposed than in the verses quoted above. The woman, it is to go to the extreme measure of dying, burdened with guilt and shame, in order that the man who has betrayed her may have his bosom wrung—merely a passing squeam, I take it, between lunch and dinner!

But, after all, Providence or Nature (to whichever power you prefer to ascribe responsibility) has chosen to create the world upon the principle that, while the woman must pay, the man may contrive to go "scot-free."

She must pay, because you cannot make even what is of its essence uneven. You cannot produce equality when there is fundamental disparity.

And therefore my moral—for I must have a moral as well as Mr. Goldsmith—is that in ideals of life woman, being superior to man, is proclaiming a doctrine which will hurt herself, her cause, and all society when she stretches the stepping-down from the heights, much less the harping of her whole sex over the precipice.

"NUDGE'S COUGH CURE.

NOVELTIES AT A FREE AND EASY CHURCH.

Something quite new in church services was given recently at the Kensington Town Hall under the auspices of Miss Maud Boyd and the Rev. Percy Dearmer.

Everybody was asked to behave quite naturally. The people were requested in printed notices which were handed around before the service to abandon the "clerical church-going habits which are a modern abuse," to nudge their neighbours if they made noise at the wrong time, to keep quiet when the choir sang, and to sing loudly and gleefully when it was the congregation's turn to perform.

The congregation did as it was told, and took it all in good part, in spite of the fact that some were obviously a little startled by the loud clapping that followed the singing of every hymn and the free-and-easy manner in which the service was conducted.

Nobody, indeed, which shows that there were no small boys present to take advantage of such a delightful opportunity. As there was a conspicuous absence of the people with chronic coughs, it was evident that the "nudging" threat had good effect. There was no talking, there was no giggling. Every one sat still and well-behaved, fearing reprimand in the form of sharp elbow digs.

While the collection was being taken up by young women ushers dressed in blue gowns and bonnets the people were told to chat and make themselves at home.

A HOUSEWIVES' BOYCOTT.

A meeting of housewives, several hundred strong, held in the Town Hall, Perth, on March 10th, decided to form a "housewives' league" for the purpose of keeping down living costs by employing the boycott against goods the prices of which were excessive.

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Groundnut or Peas Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil. Better or Last, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery, during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet, and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

Foreign Correspondence wanted. Especially per day 20 tons.

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General Agents.**C. N. C.****CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 6th May, 10 A.M.
HOIHOW and SINGAPORE	"CHILDAR"	On 6th May, 11 A.M.
SEANGHAI and SINGAPORE	"SENNING"	On 6th May, 4 P.M.
SEANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 8th May, 4 P.M.
AMOI, SEANGHAI & FUKOW	"EUYANG"	On 11th May, 4 P.M.
SEANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"RIBBIANG"	On 13th May, Noon.
SEANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"TEAN"	On 15th May, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, WAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), sailing on through bills of lading to and from all ports in Northern China. Passengers are aided in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAICHING"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 11th May, at 3 P.M.
"HAILONG"	... Capt. Ed. Walker	FRIDAY, 14th May, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elks Place).

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Sailings from Hongkong

"CITY OF COLOMBO"	... via Suez	13th May
"EURYMACHUS"	... via Panama	25th May
"HOWICK HALL"	... via Suez	27th May
"TELEMACHUS"	... via Panama	10th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NORE"	6,700	11th May	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP
"DUNERA"	5,400	13th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVARA"	7,000	25th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MUTTRA"	4,700	14th May	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd May	For Sydney, via Sandakan
"KIDDERPORE"	5,300	29th May	Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville and Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KIDDERPORE"	5,300	8th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARRATON APCAR"	5,300	12th May	Shanghai & Japan
"NELLOR"	7,000	15th May	Shanghai & Japan

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Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes measuring not more than 14ft. x 10ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**
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For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

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"EDMORE"	... About May 13th
"IONIAN"	... About May 25th
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For PORTLAND direct.

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"MONTAGUE"	... About May 15th
"WABAN"	... About June 2nd
"ABERCOB"	... About July 10th

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14,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	May 27th
SIBIRIA MARU	20,000	June 15th (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	23,000	June 17th
PHSIA MARU	8,000	July 5th

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 9th
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 15th
ANYO MARU	18,800	Sept. 8th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

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CHOYO MARU	May 24th
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For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
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King's Building.
Telephone 2274 and 2275.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 30,000	On or about 15th May.
	"AMAZON" ... 10,000	On or about

SHANGHAI (Only)	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 11th May.
MARSHALLS via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 1st June.
PORT SAID	"LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" ...	About End of May.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAVANA MARU"	Thursday, 6th May
"HAYRE MARU"	Tuesday, 8th June

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Middle of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.

"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service via MANILA.

"UNMAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 22nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 25th June.

Call at Shanghai and Manila.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 6th May.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.

(direct to Takao).

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,Manager,
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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lr. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN"	19th May	24th May
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Togo Maru	6th May.
EUROPE (via NEGAPATAM)	Togo Maru	6th May.
SHANGHAI	Wakasa Maru	6th May.
MANILA	Coast	6th May.
BOMBAY	Fukui Maru	7th May.
STRAITS	Li de la Tour	7th May.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	7th May.
JAPAN	Toshima Maru	10th May.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Kashima Maru	11th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Swatow and Straits	Changchow	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	South Maru	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Hokkaido and Straits	Chidori	Thursday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Russia	Thursday, 6th, 9.45 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Wakasa Maru	Thursday, 6th, 12.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Kaelung	Hanuma Maru	Thursday, 6th, 1.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Kaelung	Suming	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Kaelung	Aiya	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. C., Japan via Kobe, and San Francisco	Tsuyama Maru	Thursday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Kaelung	Hai Hong	Friday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Euryanach	Friday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Bandakau	Chinang	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Pelera	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenau	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Kaelung	Amakusa Maru	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Seiyu Maru	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Kaelung	Haiching	Tuesday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Suiyang	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	None	Wednesday, 12th, 9.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, May 11th, at 5 p.m.		Letters ... 10.30 A.M.

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MAATSCHAPPY.

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To SINGAPORE PENANG and BELAWAN DELL.

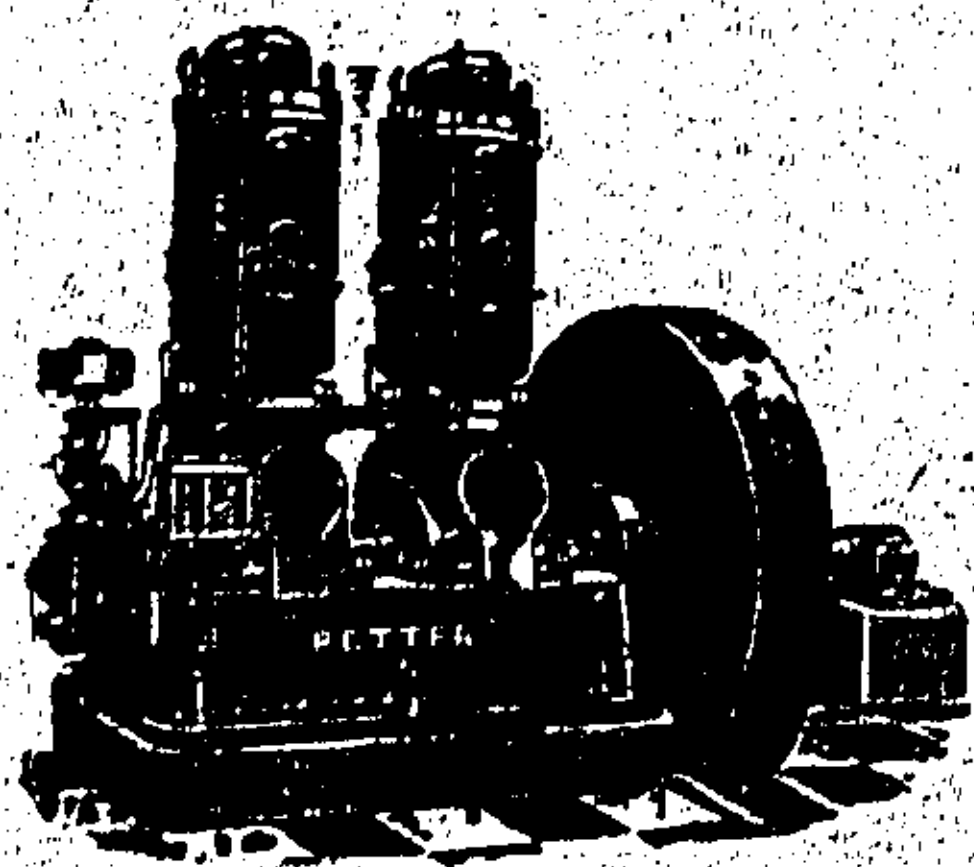
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On London	May 5th
Telegraphic Transfer	471
Bank Bills, on demand	473
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	471
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	468
Credit, at 4 months' sight	467
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	464
On Paris	
Bank Bills, on demand	1505
Credit, 4 months' sight	1505
On New York	
Bank Bills, on demand	901
Credit, at 60 days' sight	901
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	803
Bank Bills, on demand	803
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	803
Bank Bills, on demand	803
On Shanghai	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—On demand	1731
On Manila—On demand—Pesos	1841
On Singapore—On demand	200
On Batavia—On demand	338
On Haiphong—On demand	nom.
On Saigon—On demand	nom.
On Bangkok—On demand	451
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate	\$ 425
Gold LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$30.80
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N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Ginn, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Miao, Nanto, Pusan, Shichiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aka.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. [49]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 16, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,500,000
Paid-up ... 750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest ... 848,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches:
Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon Calcutta Howrah Madras Shanghai Colombo Kandy New York Singapore Delhi Karachi Penang Galle Kota Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong April 30th, 1920. [44]

The
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes

It's the 'same sweet
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarette you
have always smoked,
made in a larger size.

Ask for the
Magnum size

MAGNUMS



"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Lyon Hongkong Yunnanfu
Marseilles Hankow Vladivostok
Peking Shanghai Foochow
Tientsin Canton Swatow
Hankow Haiphong Yokohama
New York London Moukden
Antwerp

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Ehou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chan, Mr. Mui Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager:—L. T. Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong February 15th, 1920. [109]THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,378,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 2,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months ... 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months ... 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months ... 5 1/2 per annum.

TEUYEE PEI, Manager.
Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. [84]THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

L. CROCKATT, Manager.
Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. [82]

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—4, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Fanchi Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT SAVINGS, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, respectively.
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 7th, 1920. [80]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 1,500,000
Sterling ... 3,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Fox—Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.—Vice-Chairman.

G. M. Odell, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnston,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., A. O. Lang, Esq.,
A. S. Gubbay, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. P. L. Holyoak, J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:—
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. SHEPHERD, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
H April 16th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 154bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Hongkong
Dilboni Papeete
Haiphong Peking
Hankow Poon-Poon
Hanoi Pondichery

BANKERS:
FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERLINDOAGUE, Manager.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. [79]